

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

NUMBER 574.1

SATURDAY, November 11, 1797.

[VOLUME XI.]

**LEXINGTON**—Printed [on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS] by J. BRADFORD, on Main street: where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum; Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

11 For Sale.

IN LEXINGTON,

The corner of Main and Crofs streets.

The corner of Crofs and Water streets.  
The Signs House on Water street,  
Antient Commandant House and lot on High street.

For terms apply to Maj. James Morris in Lexington, or to the subscriber, on Main Elkton, six miles from Frankfort.

BENJ. S. COX.

September 25, 1797.

FRESH GOODS:

ALEXANDER PARKER.

HAS just imported from Philadelphia, and has on exhibition at his store, opposite the courthouse, a very large and general assortment of MERCANDISE, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery Glass and Queen-Ware, which he will sell at the most reduced prices, for cash.

Lexington, October 12, 1797.

NOTICE,

THE partnership of Reid & McIain being thus day dissolved by mutual consent, all those indebted to said firm, by bond, note or account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances. Likewise all those who have any demands against said firm, to bring them forward to David Reid, properly authenticated, for settlement, in whose hands the books are left for cash.

Lexington, September 8, 1797.

NOTICE;

THE Co-partnership of John A. Seitz and Frederick Lauman, hitherto trading under the firm of Seitz & Lauman, has been dissolved by mutual consent on the 17th instant. Their books papers &c. are in the hands of John A. Seitz, for adjustment, and from all those who have any demands against the late firm of Seitz & Lauman, are requested to apply for a statement, and those who are indebted to them, it is hoped will make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

FREDERICK LAUMAN.

September 23, 1797.

For Sale:

THE FOLLOWING MILITARY LANDS: 2,666 2-3 acres, in the name of Holland Hanie.

444 2 3 acres, in the name of Samuel Coleman, near Williamsburgh.

2,500 do. in the name of John Breckinridge.

1,111 do. in the name of Lucas Sulivian.

The foregoing are on the north-west of the Ohio, in the continental line. The following are in the State line: Green river and Cumberland Waters: 440 acres, in the name of John Crawford.

1000 do. Elizabeth Moody, Russell creek.

1000 do. do. do. Indian creek, Big Barren.

1000 do. William Thompson, one on Cumberland river, two on Big Barren, and one on Trade water.

1000 do. James Smith, Trade Water.

1000 do. Thomas Gaskins do.

1500 do. do. Goose creek.

The greater part of the above lands will be found very valuable. For terms apply to

TATHAM & BANKS.

Lexington, October 17, 1797.

GEORGE ADAMS,

R EPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a Tavern, in that commodious house on Main street, the third door below Crofs street; where those who please to favor him with their calls, shall meet with every possible attention.

November 2d, 1797.

LOST, on Sunday last, on the Lime stone road, about four or five miles from Lexington, a pair of

POCKET PISTOLS,

engraved Steel. Whoever will bring them to Joseph Copley's tailor in Lexington, or send a line, so that they may be sent for, shall receive TWO DOLLARS reward.

27 For Sale,

TWO SECTIONS OF LAND, IN the Military range, within Judge Symms's description of the following numbers, viz: 3 and 15 in the second course, and 3, 4, and 22 in the 2d division. Persons willing to be accommodated may purchase in small quantities. For terms apply to J. & A. Hunt or William Wells in Cincinnati, or Col. Oliver Spencer in Columbia, or John W. Hunt, merchant in Lexington.

NOTE.] An indutable title will immediately be given to purchasers.

If Cincinnati, August 2.

59 Hughes and Fitzpatrick,

HAVE for sale, at their Factory, near Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF NAILS,

which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

March 20, 1797.

31 FOR SALE,

An Overholt Merchant-Mill With two pair of Stones, together with a Saw-Mill and Distillery,

STANDING in Madison county, upon Silver creek, six miles from the Kentucky river.—Also, about

140 Acres of Land;

Twenty-five of which are cleared. The grist-mill will be finished in a few weeks by an eminent European millwright, and upon the best construction. The situation of the mills is well known to be as good as any in the state. The dam and race, have stood the late heavy floods without damage, and the stream continues the whole year. Any person inclined to purchase, may apply to George Smart in Lexington, or to Robert Smart, at the mills.

GEORGE SMART.  
ROBERT SMART.

July 10, 1797.

N. B. If the Mills are not sold when finished, they will be let for 7 years.

\* \* \* Those gentlemen in whole hands proposals for printing the Kentucky Laws, have been lodged, will please to forward the number of the subscribers they have obtained, to the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, as soon as possible, in order that the work may be immediately put to press, if the stipulated number of copies are subscribed for.

44 FOR SALE,

400 Acres of Military Land.

L YING in the county of Clark, about 12 miles from Lexington on the main road leading from hence to Clarkes court house, adjoining the land of Hubbard Taylor.—This land is all of the first quality, and includes titles of the general Survey will be given. Any person inclined to it will be gratified by Mr. Taylor. The terms may be known applying to Mr. Joseph Coffey in Lexington, or to Capt. Richard Terrell in Georgetown.

AVRON FORTAIN.

Jefferson, March 5, 1797.

\* \* \* The whole will be sold to one, or divided into one, or two hundred acre lots, as may best suit the purchasers.

A. F.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two or three Apprentices to the Carpenter's and Shop Joiner's Business. Also two or three

52 Good Journeymen, for Hous work, to whom generous wages will be given.

JOHN SPANGLER.

Lexington, April 12.

If

The managers of the Lexington Chances of Insurance, have authorized Mr. Samuel Poole, to wait on the public, and to inform them that may be due to them for tickets, and also for such sums as may be due to the holders of Fortune numbers—wherefore, all those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

THE MANAGERS.

Lexington, September 2, 1797.

25 STOLEN

FROM the plantation of the subscriber, about two and a half miles from Lexington, on Tuesday night the 17 instant, a foal Mare, 3 years old, a natural trotter, about 34 hands high, no brand, her tail is docked, she has a low carriage before, and keeps her nose up, a blaze down her face, and a dark spot on her buttock. A reward of ten dollars will be given for the Mare, and thief, or five dollars for the Mare, and all other reasonable charges.

THOMAS IRWIN.

Mansfield August 14.

30 FOR SALE,

The Subscriber,

WHO is about to remove his old Rose Walk,

WHO will buy the land on which it stands, in six lots, sixty-six and two thirds feet in front, and one hundred and forty back, he will also lay out a lot on the street he lives on, the same size including his blacksmith's shop, or three of the other lots will be three small brick houses, which will accommodate as many families; all of which will be sold on reasonable terms by

THOMAS MARY.

50 Three Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the plantation of

Mr. Francis Downing, on Hickman's farm

nine miles from Lexington, a black mare

hands high, white and grey, two hind feet white.

Whoever will deliver the said horse to Mr. Francis Downing, or to the subscriber, shall have the above reward.

George Heytel.

Lexington, April 28.

50 FOR SALE

FOR CASH OR MERCHANDISE,

Two thousand five hundred acres of LAND, lying on the Tish, about 25 miles from the seat of government, and about ten from Drennon's lick—said land was located and surveyed in the name of Thomas Turpin, of Woodford county. Any person inclined to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Walker Baylor near Lexington, or to the subscriber in Garrard county.

WILLIAM M. BLEDSOE.

June 19.

50 TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the Month of Middle creek, Hardin county, on the 25th of August; two horses—one a bright bay, 9 years old; 15 hands high, trots natural, has a flat and snip; and a rofe or feather extending from half way his neck towards his ears on the near side, his tail is docked short, was shot all round when he left me, not branded as I recollect.

The other a grey, 5 years old, 14 and a half hands high, branded on the near shoulder thus, g, heavy mane and tail dark coloured, has a small lump between his thighs occasioned by cutting, trots natural, had a small bell, and thod before when he went away.

Whoever delivers said horses to John M'Intire living on Flat creek, Montgomery county, or to the subscriber living at Col. James M'Dowell's three miles from Lexington, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN LYLE.

October 18, 1797.

6 WANTED,

100,000 pounds of TOBACCO, delivered at any of the public ware-houses on the Kentucky river, or at Louisville—for which Cash will be given, at my house about seven miles from Lexington, on the Hickman road.

ROBERT M. MCANAH.

October 22, 1797.

All persons for whom I loca-

ted land, are desired to come forward, and pay off their respective balances, in order for a division, otherwise I shall partition the different estates for division.—Also all persons who have any demands against me for land, are desired to come forward, as I am ready to discharge the same.

I have for sale twelve thousand acres of land, Little Kentucky, and Floyd's Fork, between eighteen and thirty miles from the Falls of Ohio, of a good quality, and lies level, which will sell on reasonable terms for cash or negoti-

ates, and make a general warranty deed.

E. NETHERLAND.

March 16, 1797.

WANTED,

WAN TED

A person who is well acquainted with

Malting & Brewing of Beer,

Also a DISTILLER. Great encou-

rage will be given.—Apply to

A. Holmes.

Lexington, July 26, 1797.

30 Thirty Dollars Reward.

R AN away from Walling-ton, (Macon county, Kentucky,) sometime in May last, a Negro man named LOUIS, (or LUKE,) about twenty-four years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, has a half, in one of his legs. The above reward will be given if secured in any jail in this state.

A. HOLMES.

Lexington, July 15.

4 NOTICE.

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A. HOLMES.

Lexington, April 16.

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R AN away from Walling-ton, (Macon county, Kentucky,) sometime in May last, a Negro man named LOUIS, (or LUKE,) about twenty-four years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, has a half, in one of his legs. The above reward will be given if secured in any jail in this state.

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## Washington Emigrant Society.

The committee, agreeable to their instructions in the mirror of last week, present the publick with the following useful information:

Description of the navigation of the Ohio River, from the mouth to Louisville.

Miles.

FROM Pittsburgh to Hamilton's Island, keep the Indian or N. W. side, close to the lower point of the Island. Irwin's Island—Indian side, The lower end of Long Island—Indian side, close to the lower end, Wooley's rifle—Indian side. The Dead rifle—close to the Indian side, Logtown—lower end, near the Indian side, Crow's Island—Indian side, close to the Island, McIntosh—close to Virginia shore, The first Island below Mc's coast—Virginia shore, Second do. Blackmore's—close to the Indian side, Wine grape Island—Virginia shore, close to the Island, The Island just below the Pennsylvania line—Virginia shore, Baker's Island—close to Virginia shore, Willow creek, Neely's Islands (two together)—Indian shore, The next Island—close to Virginia shore, Brown's Island—Virginia side, A sand bar—Indian side, Mingo bottom Island—Indian side, Buffalo, Beech bottom bar—Indian side, Bar at Short creek—close to the Indian shore, Pike Island, at old Dady's—Indian shore, The Twin Islands—Indian shore, Wheeling Island—Virginia shore, McMahon's Island—do. keep at the upper end near the main shore, at the lower end near the Islands, Sand bar just above Little Grave creek—Indian shore, Big Grave creek—Indian shore, Captain Island—near do, Fish creek Island—Indian do, Sand bar point—Virginia do, Do. at Fishing creek—Indian shore, The first Island in the Long Reach—Indian shore, Second do. do. Third do. do. Fourth do. do. Fifth do. do. Sixth do. do. Sand bar—close to the Indian shore, Batt or grape Island, do. Middle Island do. The three brothers—Indian side of all, Two sisters, Brush Island—do. Island just above the Muskingum—Virginia shore, First Island below do.—Indian shore, Second do.—Virginia do, Third do—Indian do, Little Kenaway, do, First Island below do. Bellepre—Indian shore, Shoal nearest the Virginia shore, First Island below Bellepre—Indian shore, Second do. do. Rockhocking, Belleville, Belleville Island—Indian shore, Devil's Hole, Sand bar—upper end nearest the Indian side—lower end near the middle, Next sand bar—Indian side, Amherst's Island—Virginia side, still till channel, near the middle, the next, the Island, Sand bar—near Virginia shore, Old town, sand bar Island—Indian shore, Goose Island—Indian side crosses the bar about half way between the shore and the island, Leclerc's falls—channel about 80 yards from the Indian shore,

the next best channel about 40 yards from the Indian shore. The next ridge—Indian shore, The next bar—channel nearest the Indian shore, East Island—near the Indian shore, The next Island, do. Great Kenaway—good water, Gallipolis Island—Virginia shore, near the Island at the upper end, and near the Virginia shore at the lower end. The first Island below Gallipolis—upper end near the Virginia shore—lower end near the Island, Sand bar—channel near the middle of the river, Little Guionard—do do. The flats rifle, The long rifle, at the month of Big guionard—channel about one third of the width of the river from the Virginia shore, Twelve pole creek—Indian side of the sand bar, Great Sandy—channel in the middle of the river through sand bar just above Sandy river, Ferguson's sand bar—Indian side, Little Sandy—middle of the river, Little Sciota—channel of the bar nearest the Kentucky shore, Great Sciota—nearest the Indian shore, Kinsmenken—channel at the upper end of the rifle is near the middle, from thence across near the sand bar, from thence across near the Kentucky shore, Next sand bar—channel near the Kentucky shore, Salt lick creek—middle of the river, Brush creek Island—near the Kentucky shore at the upper end, and crois close to the lower end of the Island over to the channel on the other side, Sand bar—close to the Indian shore, The three Islands—close to the Kentucky shore, Limeitone,

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## FROM THE KENTUCKY HERALD.

## THE MONITOR. No. III.

THE state of prosperity in a country is never stationary; it must either be on the increase or the decrease; and the causes which influence it, for the present, must continue to do so, as long as they are more powerful than the other causes which have a tendency to produce different effects. We may therefore safely conclude, that as long as the causes to which the present distressed situation of this country is justly to be attributed exist, without being sufficiently counteracted, so long we may not only suppose that our condition will continue to be unpropitious, but also that it will be daily growing worse. A review of the different causes which have united to produce that distress, will prove, that this must necessarily be the case, if we have laid aside domestic manufactures; if we have indulged ourselves in every species of extravagance; & if we have imported very largely and exported but little, the consequence of our wealth must be the inevitable consequence. For as long as the drains continue open, they must as certainly and as effectually impoverish and exhaust the political body, as the same number would the human body; & in the one case as well as the other, the longer they are suffered to run, the less they have to do to complete their work of destruction. The largest reservoir when more is drawn from, than runs into it, must soon be emptied; that individual who expends more than he receives must certainly be ruined; and that country whose imports greatly exceeds its exports, is going on rapidly to bankruptcy. Continuing then any longer in our present state, will be like the spendthrift, who after having found his means of support greatly reduced by his extravagance instead of providing for the future, by lessening his expenses, and increasing his industry, calculated upon the time that his re-

maining stock would last, with a destination to go on to the last extremity, and then depend on chance for a future supply.

But let us not despair; our cause although it is critical, is far from being desperate; and our disorder, though complicated, is still fully within the power of medicine. If we have discovered the real cause of our complaint and will seriously exert ourselves in the application of the proper remedies to remove those causes, there can be no doubt but that we shall be able to get the better of the complaint itself, but we ought not to deceive ourselves if the complaint is obstinate and complicated, we must not expect a very speedy cure; nor ever to obtain one at all, unless we rid out, and neatly use, a specific for every cause of the complaint.—The removing a part of them only will leave the others at liberty to act with the greater violence, or will at best only give a temporary and partial relief to the body politic, as it will still remain within it other causes of disease sufficient finally to work its destruction. If we have swallowed a number of poisons of different kinds, it is still in our power to use an antidote sufficient to expel each of them; and each antidote besides its power of destroying the effects of the particular poison will also greatly strengthen the general system, so as to enable it the better to resist the joint efforts of them all.

A constant attention to the increase of domestic manufacture, a strict adherence to the general rules of economy; a determined resolution to purchase nothing that we can do without; the considering it as an inviolable maxim to give the preference to the manufacture of our own country, as far as they can be made to answer our real wants, and unceasing efforts to enclose to the utmost the exports of our country; will not only effectually remove the present complaint, but bring the body politic into a greater degree of health and vigour than it enjoyed before its disorder. Do not let us despise or reject the use of these medicines because they are simple in their nature, and may be applied by us individually without depending on any professional aid; let us rather join in an enquiry as to the virtues contained in each of them, and thereby to form a proper conclusion as to the effects that will be produced by their joint efforts.

Domestic manufactures when carried on to the extent and with the spirit they may be, contain in them not only the antidotes of many poisons but they may also be considered as the only foundation on which the health and prosperity of the state can rest. Every appearance of health and prosperity without their aid will be only temporary and delusive, they alone can give them permanency, in other countries it may be a doubt whether the time bestowed on them might not be as effectually employed in agriculture; here the peculiarity of our situation renders it certain, if it was necessary to decide between them, that the preference, in point of public utility, ought to be given to manufactures in stead of agriculture except as far as the last is necessary for home consumption. But fortunately there is no real clash or rivalry between them; instead of this being the case, they mutually promote and aid each other.—Agriculture produces the materials and the manufacturer makes the useful application of them. It is manufacturing only which fills up the chasms that would otherwise uselessly remain in the farmer's time, and which finds employment for that part of his family whose aid cannot usefully be given in the business of agriculture. This last circumstance is of the greatest consequence to the community. Where domestic manufactures are properly attended to, the hours which the father of the family can spare from agriculture, & all the time of the mother and their children may be occupied profitably; but where they are laid aside, all that time is not only spent without profit to the community, but also causes an actual loss, as idleness always produces extravagance. The common justification that is used for purchasing from stores instead of manufacturing what we want, "that we can buy it cheaper than we can make it" is founded in error. The mistake consists in this—We calculate on the value of the time that it would take to

manufacture the article if it was done in our family, instead of calculating what is much of the time of those who would have made it there, would produce in it they were employed in that manner, when they would really be doing nothing if not employed in that way; to that in fact, whenever we purchase what we could make in our families, we ought to add to the price of the article what would have been the value of the labour of that part of the family who could have made it at home if they had been occupied in that way, but who for the want of employment of that kind were idle.

Those who contend for the policy of purchasing such articles instead of manufacturing them, argue against the experience of the world: let them enquire into the present situation of any number of families who have been accustomed to supply themselves in these different ways, and they will find the advantage not only in point of wealth, but also of real comfort and plenty on the side of those who depend on their own wheels and looms for their necessary clothing, &c.

Let them see two such families together, and ask the father of each of them what his coat cost him: the one with a sash will calculate the price of the cloth, trimmings and making; the other will tell them with a look of love and esteem on his wife and daughter, that he paid only for the felling the cloth, and that all the rest being done at home, cost him nothing. If we could for a moment be placed in this situation and have the feelings of all the persons present at such an enquiry, it would have more effect than volumes written on the subject. The blush and shame which must be felt by the family where the father's coat cost so much, and the honest pride and exultation which would be felt by the family when it cost nothing, would go farther in proving which line of conduct was most proper, than thousands of arguments founded on nice calculations. But it may be contended, that there are some articles that we really want which cannot be made here, and others which, from the use of machines in making them, can be sold so much cheaper than they can be manufactured here without those machines, that we ought to purchase them from the stores. There may be some force in the observation, and the thing would not be very prejudicial provided the buying these imported articles, not only does not slacken the business of manufacturing at home, but actually serves as a stimulus to make each family try to produce as much more of their own manufactures than would be wanting in their families as would pay for those articles they were compelled to purchase. the money produced by this surplus of necessary home manufactures should be considered as the only fund on which it would be proper for the family to draw for the purchase of imported articles.

The success of home manufactures is so all important to the welfare of this country, that the excelling in them should be declared or admitted to be the only just foundation of a claim to superior rank in our free country; if this could be done we should enlist pride in the cause of virtue, and we should then see the fine ladies and gentleman more solicitous to exhibit their homespun gowns and coats to public view, than they now are to conceal them.

## FROM THE FARMER'S WEEK-

## LY MUSEUM.

## COMMON SENSE IN DISHABILLE.

## LIBERTY AND EQUALITY.

When this lovely brace of Sisters landed on our shores, with smiles on their faces, and the olive branch in their hands, they were received in open arms. We looked with the eyes of a lover, and every thing via Paris was charming. The graces themselves, had they visited our seaports, would scarcely have received more attention. All orders were emulous to prepare dinners, and eat the civet cakes with their new guests. A gentleman who had at least his share of national philosophy, was em�upated with the new converts, and resolved as he was fond of French fashions, to introduce their etiquette into his fa-

**Iy.** A council was called, and Sambo invited among the rest "Children," says he, this is an age of reformation. We have improved upon the English principles of education and government, and the French upon ours.—It is proved we are all born free and equal I have adhered to the erroneous notions of our forefathers long enough.—Hereafter I will lay aside commands and punishments, the instruments of tyrants, and you shall be governed by reason.—Your own judgment, instead of my severity, shall correct your faults. It shall be my part to request, and yours to comply.

"You're good master; I thank you master," says Sambo, with a low bow—"I like your resolution," says Edward the oldest son, who had long fought for liberty—"that's your fool-tried master Billy, clapping his hands—Mills Betty courtseyed.—The wife, whose claim to equality was already established, was pleased with the anticipation of something more. All was joy and complacency. A civic dinner ensued. A little dispute arose about the propriety of Sambo's sitting at table. Some few words of rebuke or unfriendly words, but Betty and her man, who inflicted that liberty and equality were never made for the negroes. Edward could not see why black and white might not set as well together round a table as round a woman's head, and observed that their colors, with almost every other had often been good companions, on his man's head died. Ned was a shrewd fellow; he foretold Sambo would soon rule the roost, and wished to secure his favor. The good man settled the dispute by a conciliatory proposition. The family were to wait on themselves, and Sambo to relinquish his equal right of sitting at the table with them.—Executive good nature is often the introduction to quarrels.

After dinner the master wished to ride out of town. Sambo was requested to faddle the horse and brush his boots. The horse was prepared; but when the boots were offered for Sambo was brushing his own shoes. He waited patiently till they were ready, then went out to mount his horse—None to be found—Ned understood the doctrine of equal rights, had ridden off his father's horse and left him in the lurch. He begins to suspect that his new doctrine, which seemed an angel in theory would be a devil in practice; like hasty converts, he soon becomes an apostate. The next day a number of his friends were invited to dine with him, and discuss his new principles. Sambo had pitched on the same time to convey his companions; the footy tribe had taken possession of the kitchen just before his master's party entered the parlour. He thought himself lord of the kitchen had referred a few of the best pieces for his own table, and was handing round the second bottle in celebration of his independence, when the maid related his proceeding to the mistress. She talked loudly on the subjects. The master blushed for shame, stepped into the kitchen and invited Sambo to tend the table, at the same time reprehended him for the freedom he had taken. Sambo was too much intoxicated with the spirit of liberty and West-India to fear or obey, but not enough to forget the overtures of the day before. He answered abruptly he must be excused for the present. The master thought it time to use the old fashioned instruments of commands and punishments or rather without stopping to think, began to use them. High words and hard blows ensued. The noise reached the parlor. Every white face reddened with blushes and resentment; and liberty and equality were echoed from each corner of the kitchen by the blacks.—I need not relate the sequel. The gentleman never hears liberty and equality pronounced, without shaking his head; he has often declared that he had rather have the old boxers Cato and Pollux, in his house, and that he believed that if they were allowed to run at large in our country, they would do more mischief than sword and famine. Liberty, uncontrolled, experience proves to be one of the worst of tyrants; accompanied with good order and good laws, as was the case of the first settlers of this country; may be the be found among its last inhabitants. I do not pretend to write for nations; my pen is employed for family uses.

If you are a father, and your boy begins to prate about equality, take off his hat, hang it up as high as you can reach, and bid him do the same with yours; if he says he is not tall enough, tell him to say no more about equality; till he is of equal stature with yourself.

From the (New-London) BEE.

When Spurius Poltamus the Roman confidant, made the "Claudian treaty so memorable for the Romans dishonor," he returned home, covered with shame and confusion; and made a speech to the senate of the following purport: "that the disgraceful treaty he had entered into with the Samnites, being made without the knowledge or consent of the people, the state of Rome was in no manner bound to fulfill it: suppose, said he, that we had engaged that the people of Rome should forsake the city, or sacrifice to it, or be again governed by kings, would they be obliged to perform our agreement? if the people can without their consent be bound to one thing, they may be bound to every thing, the Samnites could require nothing but the bodies of those who made the treaty; and therefore, he insisted, let us, naked & in chains, be delivered up to them, and so discharge our fellow citizens from obligations, if any there are, in which we have entangled them; that they may stand in the same relation to the Samnites they were before the ignominious compact was entered into."

What an example is this modern negotiator! But tempora mutantur; and we see that when treaty is once made, let it be never so disadvantageous or dishonorable to the country, we are told, it will be the highest breach of national faith not to perform it; and all the loss and disgrace is to be borne by the people, who had no voice in the transaction. But the Romans were a powerful nation, and we are weak; and justice we know, is always on the stronger side; therefore when the paw of the lion is laid upon us, though ever so unjustly, we must trust to his "justice and magnanimity" and patiently bear its weight till he pleases to take it off, or he may tear our vitals out, if we presume to remonstrate. Policy shows a thousand advantages in compliance; that are not to be found in resistance; and the fearful and weak are never at a loss for arguments for agreeing to the terms of the haughty and powerful.

From the (New-York) Time Piece.  
Fools will be meddlesome.

At a time when the wife and prudent are exerting every nerve, and every friend to human nature is throwing in his mite, to preserve peace and good will among mankind, and prevent this country from being harassed by the scourge of nations, war, the interceding and the designing are busy in blowing up the embers of discord. This spirit has at length found its way into colleges and academies of science into those institutions which ought to be the repositories of philosophy; where youth are, or ought to be, trained up to become the lights of the world, and qualify themselves to forward that great principle of humanizing, civilizing and harmonizing a race too naturally prone to discord and to render each other's situation uneasy on this earth. In several late college exhibitions in the different states, the pupils have spoken their sentiments (perhaps of their tutors) with unqualified acrimony, against that enlightened nation, which founding heroism on the principles of philosophy, has exended its benevolent idea of government into every quarter of the world, and thereby opened the way for that great philanthropic political system, without the prevalence of which on this globe, the whole of nature's sublunar works is an involved riddle, which daily prompts the fool to say in his heart, *There is no God*. It is in vain for these gentlemen to hope at the present crisis of things, to let the American nation at enmity with France. The republican spirit is peace, harmony, and good will among men, the sentiment of America must operate congenially with that of France, in order to confront the demon of monarchy, and drive him to his native abode.

Ye preceptors, ye fathers of colleges, who profess sentiments unfriendly to the rights of man, infuse not the public mind, wound not the feelings of your audiences by making in-

nocent youth the organs of your malice, and as far as lies in your power widen the breach, already too far effected by the arts of designing men; between the American and Gallic republics, one chain of unity, although not bright, will not be easily broken; and British property taken by the French during the time of war, under the protection of a neutral flag, without a reciprocal privilege allowed to France, is too unmeaning a cattle for exciting serious misunderstandings between the two republics.

From the Charlton City Gazette, *Carries Edition.*

The following is a curious and ingenious specimen of the artifice which has been employed to keep up the spirit of superstition, for securing the objects of ambition and avaricious rulers in the Christian church.

In a book of sermons composed by the theological faculty at Vienna in this age of superstition, (the 14 cent.) in order to recommend their relics to the people, it is asserted, that the thirty pieces of money which Judas received for betraying his master, were coined by Terah, Abraham's father, a celebrated artificer under king Nimrod, who gave them to Abraham, by whom the field of Ephron the Hittite was purchased with this money: thence they passed into the hands of the Ishmaelites who paid them to the brethren of Joseph, when they purchased him. When Joseph's brethren went to buy corn in Egypt, they paid their money to Joseph, by which means it came into Pharaoh's treasury; hence the pieces were given to Moses, when sent by the king of Egypt, with an army to subdue Ethiopia. Moses upon this occasion, gave them as a dowry to a queen of Sheba, whose descendant presented them to Solomon, by whom they were placed in the royal treasury, and continued there till Nebuchadnezzar seized them among the spoils of Jerusalem, and presented them to one of his auxiliaries, an Arabian king, from whom sprung one of those eastern kings who came to worship Christ, at his birth, and who presented them to Mary. By her they were made an offering, at the purification, when the presented her son, and were again employed in purchasing Christ.

They are now dispersed in different parts of the world; one of which in gold, as large as an English noble, is seen in the entrance of St. Peter's church at Rome."

But the age of relicks and superstition is fast passing away.

\* Gregory's Church History cent. 14th.

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LONDON, August 12.

A defender from the north of Ireland who was lately taken up at Limerick, on being examined by Gen Dundas, confessed that he had deserted from the South militia, for the purpose of more extensively promoting the cause he revered, & for which he would freely die. It is said he was one of the four that had been nominated to murder a clergyman named Nipe, which he was prevented from effecting, by an engagement with the Tipperary militia, in which he had been wounded. To the general's question, "what he & his party wanted?" he replied, "Catholic emancipation, parliamentary reform, and an abolition of tithes."

Friday Mr. Spillard, the celebrated pedantic traveller, arrived in Brille from London; this gentleman has travelled, on foot, eighty-nine thousand miles, through Europe, Asiatic Turkey, Africa, and America, on botanical and mineral researches.

NEW-YORK, October 9.  
*Bright Recruit.*

We hold documents, which warrant the assertion, that there are several public British rendezvous, in this city, for recruiting of men to put on board the Theris and Pregoyane, now of Governors Island; that several officers with stamping guineas, generally attend, and that upwards of fifty have been already put on board!!!

These circumstances are noted, that government may not remain ignorant of the acts, without intending a remark at present upon the lawfulness of such proceedings on neutral ground.

## LEXINGTON:

Saturday, November 11.

### TO A CORRESPONDENT.

The piece signed "A Youth" we think too disingenuous to merit a place in our paper.—"Sarah Crinkle's grand-mother" and "Poppy love," would make as awkward an appearance in an Author, as "Pantalone" would in the dress of a Lady of Fashion.

On the 13th of October, the deaths occasioned by the Yellow Fever, Philadelphia, amounted to nineteen. In Baltimore on the 15th, amounted to seven.

LEXINGTON RACES.

Wednesday, (first day) Four Miles the heat; First heat taken by Quicksilver—Second and third by the Wedel.—Three started.

Thursday, (second day) Three Miles the heat; First and second heat taken by the Cynthia Mare.—Five started.

Friday, (third day) Two Miles the heat; First and second heat taken by Mr. Markham's three year old colt.—Three started.

## ELIZABETHTOWN, October 4.

### KOŚCIUSZKO.

On Friday last arrived in this town, that warm friend to liberty and mankind; Gen. Kościuszko. He makes a stay of some time in this place.

\* \* \* THE clerks of the several districts, Quarter Session, and County courts within this commonwealth are requested to meet at Frankfort, on the second Thursday in December next; on business of importance. Kentucky, Nov. 9. 1797.

UNDER a letter of attorney from Captain Christopher Ross defeccted, I located one thousand acres of land for Elizabeth Moody on Indian creek; a branch of Big Barren river, which land I see advertised for sale by Nathan & Banks. I therefore forewarn all persons from purchasing said land, until a deed is executed to me for the customary proportion of the tract. Given under my hand, this ninth of November, 1797.

ARM. CHAPLINE.

TO BE RENTED,  
A Plantation containing about 50 acres of cleared land, and some good cabins, lying on Elk-horn, about two miles from the mouth, known by the name of William Goat's station. Also to be hired, four negro slaves. For terms apply to the subscriber. Wm. GOAR.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near Lancaster, Garfield county, a brown mare, three years old last spring, with a long star in her forehead, appraised to ten pounds. Nov. 6. SAMUEL DUNCAN.

### NOTICE

IS hereby given, that commissioners appointed by the county court of Washington, will meet on Monday the fourth of December, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the improvement called for in John Lewis' treasury warrant entry, of four hundred acres, on both sides of the Beach fork, at the mouth of Mays Creek; then and there to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses, which may ascertain and establish the calls in said entry, and do such other acts as may be thought necessary and agreeable to law. JAMES RYAN.

NOTICE, that I shall petition the court of Shelby county, at their next February court, to establish a town on my land, on Crooked creek, about six miles from Shelbyville. BENJAMIN S. COX.

November 8.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

ISRAEL HUNTER  
FOOT & SHOE  
MANUFACTURER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he has commenced business in all its various branches, on Short street, next door to J. Morrison. He has distinguished himself and excelled in his work to merit the favors of the public. He has furnished himself with a few excellent workmen, together with some of the best materials that can be produced.

### CASH

Will be given for a LIGHT WAGGON. Apply to the printer of the Kentucky Gazette.

BLANK DEEDS  
for sale at this Office,



## SACRED TO THE MUSES.

PHILM O'LANAGAN TO HENRIETTA.

AS a lock of fresh hay to a cow,  
Who all day has been chewing the  
end;

As a pail full of twill to a sow;  
To a boar as a puddle of mud;

Far sweeter to me is thy face,  
Where chalk and red-ochre appear;  
Where the lily is robb'd of each grace,  
And the rose is in bloom all the year.

How fair, Henrietta, thy name,  
Which, alas! all comparison mocks;  
The eel may ate up but in vain,  
To rival the twill of thy locks.

The notes of thy songs far exceed  
The bay of the musical jack—  
Or, Orpheus, when tripping to hell,  
To coax his Eurydice back.

While lovers their destiny moan,  
That their ladies are colder than  
clay,  
That their bosoms are harder than  
stone,  
Mine is softer than butter or whey.

Should Rietta poor Phelim foake,  
The world into mourning would  
go;  
And bull-frogs would grunt at his  
fate,  
And mud-turtles pine at his woes.

PHELIM.

**AN ELDOTE.**  
A Spanish traveller met an Indian in the middle of a desert; they were both on horseback. The Spaniard, who feared that his horse would not hold out to the end of his journey, because he was none of the best, asked the Indian, who had a young and strong one, to make an exchange, but this he refused. The Spaniard, upon this, quarrelled with him; in short they came to blows, and the aggressor, being well armed, easily seized the horse he desired, and continued his journey. The Indian followed him as far as the nearest city, and then went and complained to the judge. The Spaniard was obliged to appear and bring the horse with him; he treated the Indian as a cheat, affirmed that the horse belonged to him, and that he had bred him from a colt. There were no proofs to the contrary; and the judge undetermined, was going to dismiss the pleaders from the court, when the Indian cried out, "The horse is mine, and I'll prove it!" He immediately took off his mantle, and with it quickly covered the head of the animal; then addressing himself to the judge—"since this man," says he, "affirms that he has bred this horse, command him to tell, of which of his two eyes he is blind." The Spaniard, who would not seem to hesitate, instantly answered, "Of the right eye." "He is neither blind," said the Indian, "of the right eye nor of the left." The judge, convinced by a proof so ingenious and decisive, decided him the horse, and the Spaniard was punished as a robber.

He who fully estimates the preciousness of the bright jewel a Good Name, if he has it not will diligently seek it—if he has it, will carefully preserve it.

Lately died in Ireland, Daniel Ruth Macarthy esq. aged 112. He was married to five wives; he married the fifth, who survives him, when he was 84, and the 14, by whom he had 20 children, the bearing a child every year. He was very healthy—no cold ever affected him—and he could not bear the warmth of a shirt in the night time, but put it under his pillow for the last 70 years. In company he drank plentifully of rum and brandy which he called the naked truth; and when out of complaisance to other gentlemen, he took claret or port, he always drank an equal glass of rum or brandy, to qualify those liquors; this he called a wedge. He used to walk eight or ten miles in a winter's morning, with grey hounds and pointers, and seldom failed to bring home a brace of hares.

## 20 Doctor Samuel Brown,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, that he will practice MEDICINE, and SURGERY in LEXINGTON and its VICINITY—He occupies the house in which Mr. Love lately lived, opposite to Mr. Stewart's printing office.

He will undertake, on reasonable terms, to instruct one or two pupils, who can bring good recommendations.

September 3, 1795.

## 20 FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.

THREE NEW STILLS OF THE best quality, and the vessels fitting the same, all made last fall, and in good order. Also, a LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO MAN, a good distiller. Also a VERY LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, sixteen years of age. Also, the noted still of the FERGUSON CRAY. I will take in exchange, likely young geldings and brood mares. Any gentleman inclining to purchase, may apply to the subscriber living on Cane run, four miles from Lexington, Fayette.

SAMUEL BEELER.

The public, I presume, has seen a piece inserted by Benjamin S. Cox and Joseph Fenwick, in the Kentucky Gazette, with the design of injuring me, in the sale of my lands. Their publication (injustice as it is) shall pass un-reviewed, but that I am apprehensive my cause might be construed into a confession of their charges and an acknowledgment of their claim—Now I do assert that I never sold land to Daniel Broadhead, nor can it be legally claimed a foot of property under me—if it could, why do not the persons claiming under me, do so?—I have sold land to many persons, certainly in this state, and always distinctly to them, and my cause just estimate of the validity of their title. A claim to injure, if it could have been established, would have been so long neglected; or, at least after commencing suit, they would have pursued with more keenness if they had imagined they had any chance of success.—Their lands I shall continue to sell, and I trust I shall be able to remove the doubts of any person who is disposed to buy. Let Messrs. Cox and Fenwick, in future know, that I despise the hypocritical cant of their publication. After a course of frauds, and a long series of legal inconveniences, kindly let them have no intention of injuring me. Let me assure them, if they would not think such a charge injurious? To them, indeed it might not be so—but most men would feel it seriously, and in spite of their knowing complaisance, would resent it as I do.

## B. NETHERL. INT.

## To be Sold,

## TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

ON Saturday the 25th instant, at the late dwelling house of Andrew Gatewood dec, the following property viz. Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Corn & Hous hold furniture. Four months credit will be given for all sums above four pounds, the purchaser giving bond and approved security—and for all sums under four pounds to be ready money. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

MARGARET GATEWOOD, Ext'x.

WILLIAM GIST, { Ex'ors.

JOHN KAY.

November 1, 1797.

## NOTICE.

THAT application will be made to the county court of Lincoln, at their December court by the subscriber hereof, for an order to establish a town, to be called New-Garden, on part of a tract of land formerly the property of Charles English, on which was that well known place called English's station; also for the purpose of appointing and vesting in certain trustees, the aforesaid premises, agreeable to an act of the general assembly of Kentucky, entitled 'an act concerning the establishing towns.'

LUCAS SUI LIVANT,  
if Town of Washington.

I FOREWARN all persons dealing with any of my Negroes, particularly the one who may drive my team, Greatly to my injury they have been paid for taking goods in a loaded waggon, when on a journey.

WALTER BEALL.

May 29, 1797.

## 59 For Sale,

## THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND.

ONE tract lying in the County of Campbell, on the waters of Locust creek, containing about 100 acres. One tract, lying on Long Lick creek, a branch of Rough creek, Hardin county, about seven miles from Hardin settlement, containing 2500 acres.

The above lands will be disposed of on moderate terms; one half of the purchase money to be paid down, for the other a credit of twelve months will be given; the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Any person inclined to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Robt. Crooklock in Danville, or JOHN W. HOLTS, etc, in fact 2500 for THOS. HOLT.

## IRON BANK.

## FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

NO thousand acres of land, lying North-West of the Ohio, containing an extensive tract of excellent Ore, as the subscribers suppose the quantity of which has been ascertained by Mr. Samuel of Lexington, who has given perfect details of purchasing can apply for information. The above tract of land lies about twelve miles from the Ohio river, and about one mile from Little cato, which empties a few miles above the three Islands.—A River supposed to be well navigated for a sumer, runs through the land, and has a fall of thirty feet at an spot, and about three quarters of a mile from the bank of the river.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Alexander Parker of Lexington, or the subscribers in Washington.

BASIL DUKE.

JOHN COBURN.

April 21, 1797.

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the partnership of Alexander W. and James Parker, deceased, (by the death of James) the executors of the deceased, equally expect all those indebted to the said firm, by bond, note or book account, to come forward immediately and settle their respective debts likewise all those who have any demands against said firm, to bring them forward properly authenticated, for settlement, as the debts of the deceased must be immediately paid and the partnership settled.—No indulgence can be expected.

ALEX. PARKER, JOHN COBURN, JOHN BRADFORD, Lexington April 12, 1797.

John McDowell and David Workman Plaintiffs, against Christopher Bryant, J. th Myers, Edward Worthington, William Key, Elizabeth Key, Thomas Shepherd, William Shepherd and Mary Shepherd Defendants.

Lexington, Oct. 18.

## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from my plantation the latter end of September last, a bay Horse, four years old, about fourteen hands one such high, a long bob tail, branded on the near buttock thus W, paces and trots. I think he has a small star in his forehead, I will give the above reward to any Person who will deliver said horse to me or to Col. James F. Moore at Nauv's lick to whom he belongs.

JOHN CRITTENDEN.

John McClellan, complainant, AGAINST George Clarke, defendant, IN CHANCERY.

The defendant not having appeared his attorney could not lay the rules of our court, and it appears to me that the jurisdiction of this court that it is not in inhabitancy of this tract—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear on the second Monday in November next, and answer the bill of complaint—on the motion of the defendant by his counsel, it is ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Lexington, and another copy be posted at the door of the court-house in the town of Lexington.

(A Copy.) T. T. LEVITT TODD, C. F. C.

## FOR SALE,

## For Cash and Country Produce,

A TRACT OF LAND, containing one hundred and one acres and a half, twenty-five of which are cleared—The land is of good quality, well watered and timbered, and has on it three cabins and a peach orchard, situated on the Kentucky river, between Jack's and Tate's creeks, about fifteen miles from Lexington, and well situated for a ferry. An indisputable title will be given—for particulars enquire of

POYZER &amp; Co.

Lexington, Oct. 18.

## Franklin District (to wit.)

August Term, 1797.  
John Patrick, Complainant, AGAINST James Wilkins, and McConnell's heirs et al. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.  
ON the motion of the Complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to the court that the order to advertise, formerly awarded herein, against the defendant Wilkinson, has not been published according to law, and the said James will appear to be in inhabitancy of this tract, and will file his bill of complaint in this court, and answer the bill of the complainant—on the motion of the defendant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next December term of this court and answer the bill of the complainant—on the motion of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of Hickman's meeting-house in Frankfort, and another copy be posted at the front door of the state-house in the town of Frankfort.

(A Copy.) T. T. LEWIS, C. F. D.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are required to pay their respective balances, as he intends going to Baltimore and Philadelphia by the first of December next.

He has on hand a good assortment of Winter and other GOODS, which will be sold VERY CHEAP.

## ALSO,

2200 acres of good LAND, on Raven creek, Harrison county; this land lies about eleven miles from the town of Cynthiana. If necessary it will be sold in small tracts to accommodate purchasers. The terms of sale—one third in hand, and a credit of one and two years for the balance.

Mr. Andrew Chapman, or Mr. William Nelson, who live joining this land will shew it. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM WEST. Lexington, October 20.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment to Mr. Thomas C. Howard, on or before the 15th of this inst: as I intend setting out for Baltimore and Philadelphia, about that time. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that they shall be dealt with as the law directs, at the expiration of this time—therefore I am in hopes this notice will be attended to, without giving trouble, as I am determined to pay all my accounts finally settled by the 15th of December next.

GEO. TEGARDEN.

September 5, 1797.

BLANK BONDS, for sale at this Office.